ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Weeks Later News from California.

\$2,000,000 IN TREASURE.

THE PANADIA MASSCRE.

Col. Totten's Protest to the Panama Authorities.

MORE INDIAN BATTLES. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS,

The steamship Illinois, Capt. Boggs, arrived yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, bringing the California mails, also hundred and fifty passengers and two millions of dol-

gence from Panama. We are incepted to the enterprising California express Express Company, for favors and for files of California

## THE PANAMA MASSACRE.

Protest of Colonel Totten, Chief Engineer of

Chief Engineer of the Panama Railroad, was yesterday forwarded to his Excellency, Don Francisco Fabrega,

COVERNOR OF the State:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PANAMA RAILROAD, }
TO HES EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF PANAMA—As your excellency well known, on the evening of the 15th inst an attack was made by an armed mos of residents of the city and suburbs of Panama, on a body of transit passengers, and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

The passengers were 940 in number, including a large number of women and children, who came from New York by the steamship Idlinots, and had just crossed the inthums by the railroad.

They were waiting at the railroad terminus, at Playa Prieta, for the tide to come in, to go on board of the steamer for Ca ifornia, and in the meantime thay were engaged in registering their tickets, receiving their luggers and taking refreshments at the neighboring hotele and taking refreshments at the neighboring hotele and taking refreshments at the neighboring hotele

While in this situation they were attacked by the armed mob as above stated.

It matters not at present whether the disturbance originated with one party or the other; it is sufficient that a disturbance existed, and that other means lailing it became the duty of the authorities, when called upon to exert their influence, to quell is.

Finding that the disturbance was becoming serious, the officers of the restroad and steamship companies, who were present, requested the interference of your Excallency and the police.

Your Excallency and the police appeared upon the ground, but it seems that, instead of attempting to quiest the nob, the police immediately commenced firing upon the raticoal depot and the passengers who had fled to it for asiety, thus taking part with the mob.

Your Excellency must have known that most of the passengers were unarmed, and that the depot was filled with helpless men, women and children.

That some of the passengers attempted to defend themselves were thring upon them, was parketly means and right.

But it appears that they morely noted in self defence, and that they were restrained as much as possible by the officers of the railroad and steamship companies, who, having no arms, had not ine power to defend themselves or the property under their crarge; yet it appears, from indisputable evicence, that your Excellency ordered the police to the upon the depot, that this order was obeyed, and that sy this ourrage many of the passengers were killed and wounded.

Wille the police were living upon the depot and passengers were killed and wounded.

sitizens of Panama and its vicinity, on the evening of the 18th first.

I protest against the massacre and pillage committed on the persons and effects of the passengers.

I protest against the attack and pillage committed by the mob and pilles on the buildings and property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And I protest against the conduct of your Excellency, the Governor of the State of Panama, in ordering the polles to are upon the railroad Cepot, and the passengers contained therein; in not taking measures to aver the 18th, and in not affording protection to the lives and effects of the passengers, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

And I do hereby give notice to your Excellency, that this government will be held responsible for the murders and outrages committed on the evening of the 18th, on the person of the passengers, and for the robbertes and damages committed on their effects, and on the property of the Panama Railroad Company.

COMBERFONDENCE BETWEEN COL. TOTTEN AND THE

To HE EXCELENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE SEATS OF PANAMA:

The passengers, their baggage, and the property of the Panama Railroad Company having been attacked and outraged on the evening of the 15th inst., it becomes my duty to request your Excellency to state whether you will protect them for the future; and it becomes necessary to request an early asswer to this, because the steamer Golden Age is expected to arrive to night with a large number of passengers and an amount of tressure, which, if your Excellency cannot protect with the police or other force, it will be necessary to protect by other means.

G. M. TOFTEN.

REPUBLIC OF NEW GRANADA, STATE OF PANAMA.

to lay before the public a correct version of the proceedings on Tuesday evening last, at the railroad station, by

trary, they joined the people and commented firing on the cepot.

Col. Ward, Capt. Molans, Mr. Nelson and Mr. Corwine then returned to town to induce the Governor to come down and stop the measure. On their way up they were stopped by a party of armel natives, but were allowed to proceed, Reaching the Government House they found that he was not at home, whilst a crowd round the house, armed with guns, demanded that powder and ball should be given to them.

At last the Governor was found in Juan de Mos street, and agreed to return to the station, but said he had been there, was freed at, and received a ball through his hat. At length he set out, accompanied by Captain McLane and Mr. Nelson.

THE MASSACRE, PLUNDER AND APPEARANCE OF THE RAILROAD OFFICES.

RAILHOAD OFFICES.

Reaching the seems of the riot, they found the people still plundering the Ocean Hotel and McA'astar's store, whilst on the beach a man named Dolores Urricla had a cannon loaded, pointed at the steamer Tabogs, and could with difficulty be induced not to fire it.

They then learned that C.l. Garrido had gone or sent on board the Tabogs, disagmed the passengers and taken away the ship's gun.

They then learned that C.l. Carrido had gone or sent on board the Tabega, disarmed the passengers and taken away the ship's gun.

When Mr. Nelson and Capt. McLane were thus employed, Mr. Center entered the depot, where he say the natives advancing down the track to attack it. Entering the freight room, he found it filled with men, women and children, trying to screen themselves from the firing, which was then brisk, and all in the wildest state of excitement. From theace he entered the office (the nexcet the beach, at the left hand corner of the depot), and found many persons there trying to keep the down closed; the room was filled with smoke. Whilst there aiding, he saw one man killed before him and three more killed or wounded on the floor; there was no firing from the room. Leaving this scare of slaughter, he next managed to get to a piank over the beams of the freight door, and looking out to the Clenega, through a large open door, he distinctly saw the police outside close to the house, firing deliberately into it, Col. Garrido, with his sword drawn, cheesing and arging on his men. Proceeding to one of the rooms on the upper story, he found two passengers trying to hold the door; he heiped them, but in a moment they were both shot—one died instantly and the other in a few hours. Passing to another place, where he could see into the freight room, he saw the natives enter. The passengers aried out for "mercy," and "quarter," but the people still continue i plundering, rifling the persons of the passengers and cutting open their carpest begs and trunks. About this time the firing cease, but the plandering continued.

When Mr. Nelson and Captain McLane reached the sta-

prevented from firing. Finally about sevenjy women and children were brought down and taken on board the steamer.

In examining the officers afterwards, a horrid sight presented itself—many dead and wounded, horriely mutilated, lay all about; he floor was covered with blood; all the furniture, b oks, papers, &c., of the company were destroyed, and an attempt made to break open a large iron asfe, a hele being actually mace on the door, in the outside plate. All the property of the company was destroyed except that in the room of Mr. Johnson and the telegraph office. Some of the cars were injured, a rail or two taken up, and the telegraph wires out, and an attempt was made to die the deput, but providentially it old of the street.

A party was then sent out along the beach on the north side, to bring in the straggers who had taken to the bushes. One party were met, who said they had been robbed by men calling themselves policemen. Fifteen lives were known to be lost, all passengars per Illinots, except two. Five lay still at the station badly wounded, two at the American Hotel, and some slightly wounded, two at the American Hotel, and some slightly wounded want on board the steamer John L. Stephens, and one or two returned next day to Aspinwalt. In the whole matter the conduct of the police and the people was most blamashie, and the whole officulty night have been settled without loss of life, if the police had the anthorities had done their duty.

THE RILLED AND WOUNDED AND MEDICAL AID. We are unfortunately unable to give the name of the murdered passengars, as the bodies were not recognised. We colly how the

satchman of the Railroad Company, shot through the stomach.

Octave Dubois, Frenchman, long resident in Panama.

— Stoken, a passenger per steamer Cortes, and one of General Walker's recruits.

Twalve others unknows.

Since then, Alexander Sweet, of Maine, died on the 17th. He had received three bullet wounds in the right hip, besides several severe punctured wounds in the face and breast.

Nathan Proble, a descendant of the officer of that mass, so well known in American naval history, now lying in the Railroad Company's hospital mortally wounded, from four layse musket bells in his right arm, right shoulder and apine.

Patrick J. O'Nell, a resident of New York for twenty five years, and a citizen of New York oiry, has received more than thirty distinct wounds, some from bullets and scene from knives, his soalp and skull cut through, so that the brain is visible, his hands out to pieces, a bullet wound in the arm, another in the chest.

Tom, a freman on board the Taboga, a bullet wound in the armpit, the bail lodging in the sespule, near the spine, having passed through the upper lobe of the left lung, beside chars, under Dr. Barker's care.

At the American Hotel lie Mr. W. A. Fenner, guashot wound in the chest, and Rev. John Sellwood, out about the head and hands, besides these, about forty, more or less wounded, went off in the John L. Stephens.

ACCOUNT BY H. FANAMENO, THE NATIVE NEWSFA-PHE ORGAN.

[From the Panama Hersid, April 18.]

We expected to have found in the Presumeno, the mative organ in this city, some account of the attack on the Dilinois passengers on Tracsiny last, giving the statement of the case as it is received generally by the native population; the more so, as between Tuesday and Friday there was ample time to get up a detailed statement. Our outerporary, however, contents himself and satisfies the public by condecing, into a paragraph of ten lines, all he has to say upon the satiye; as follows:—

On the 15th inst. a serious event took place outside the walls in the district called the Cienaga. A collision or curred between the natives and foreigners, which began, from what we have heard, from a pistol fired by one of the latter at a native, which brought others to take part in the dispute, with firearms and outting instruments, from which has resulted great losses of life and property, with many wounded—the greater part being foreigners. Such horrible scenes we hope not to

AspinWall, April 20, 1856.
The Wholesale Murder at Panama - Appeal to the American

The papers I send you by this mail bear most momentous intelligence. In addition I have little to present. The authorities in Panama are very much frightened, and yet they are doing nothing to atone for their wilful negligence and the fearful responsibility of implication on the part of their police. We are now evidently standing upon volcanic ground; and the attack having once been made, for evi-cut spite against the foreign progress here on the Isthmus and for plunder, it is, fearfully provable that the attempt may be remeved. If our government can evade the issue of severely punishing this State, then American ettisenship is worse than mose. All of our countrymen who have lived abroad for any considerable time in any country, excepting Esgiand or France, well know how neglectful of her ditiens the United States government is; but few of them have to suffer the dangers of living in a community like that of the fathmus, without any protection, or even the samblance of it. We hope that all of our friends of the press and its connections will fully realize and fairly present the massa are of the 15 th of April. Common humanity and simple justice demand this; the resputation or our national name and the life of our national commerce have been severely anamited, and nothing but extreme measures can vindicate or hereafter protect them. Due't fail to do your share in the good work of negling the press; people and government in the right path.

iscers, who were mostly from the Illinois, bound for Casitornia.

The Californians in town speak bitterly of the conduct
of the Transit Company, and blame them for the dreafful
scenes that occurred. It appears that the Cortes, in which
they salled from San Fransico, was bound for San Juan
del Sur, Nicaragua, the passengers all wishing to come
through by that route, very many of them being recraits
for General Walker's army, and others again desiring to
settle permanently in the land of the seven volcances.

As the Cortes was approaching San Juan she was
halled by the Golden Gate, and an agent despatched with

were killed in all, but this cannot be confirmed until the arrival of the next steamer.

We learned the following names from the passengers yesterday:—

NAMES OF THE DEAD.

Jacob Frey, native of Switzerland, 55 years of age; was a miner, coming back to rejoin his family in Columbus, Ohio, where he had a wife and eight chiliren. Money stolen by the natives. He was shot in the back of the neck.

Patrick O'Neal, an Irishman, 50 years of age. Had been a miner in California, and was coming to his home in this city. Has a brother in New York, a horse farrier; lives somewhere in the Tenth ward. He was cut dreadfully about the head and body. The physician was trepaoning his head when the passengers left, but had no hope of his recovery.

Charles Stokes, American, 25 years of age, said to be a lieutenant in Gen. Walker's army, and had come from California on surpose to join it. Displayed deepwrate valor in the fight, and was at length brought down by a gun shot, which passed through him from side to side.

— Palmer, one of the ticket sgents of the railroad, also said to be shot.

One woman and three children are known to be killed They were of the passengers by the Illinois.

NAMES OF WOUNDED.

Seth Lore, sixty years of age, from El Dorado, on hi way to his family in Philadelphia. Mr. Lore was dreadfully injured. He had sprang out of the rear window of the Pacific Blotel, when the natives followed him and struck at him with a huge knife twice. To defend his head he beld up his arm, which received two ugly gashes. He was then beaten on the head and lets on the ground for dead, but was only stunned. On recovering he found the coast clear, and managed to get inside the walls of the town, where his wounds were dressed and he was taken on board the steamer.

Charles S. Brown, keeper of a store on the road from scramento to Collome, bound for Illinois, out on the serven his wounds were dressed and he was taken on board the steamer.

Charles S. Brown, keeper of a store on the road from the sam and on the boay in an ugly manner

HEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

H. S. Foote has declined to be a candidate for the United States Senate. The Know Nothings are not with-

We have just seceived the following letter from Mr. Slater, who left the Gazaces yesterday afternoon. The letter will emplain how matters stood at the latest hour we have any intelligence:—

The Cassades are taken by the Indians. We started from Fort Vancouver this morning at 2 o'clock to day, and found the hossessill amoddering and burning. The torch had laid in school and the amoddering and burning. The torch had laid in school at the amoddering and burning. The torch had laid in school at the was to be seen. We landed on the Oregon side, opposite to where Mr. Johnson's house stood. Lieut Seridan and a part of his men went to opposite Patt's Inisted.

We discovered some persons whom we could not distinguish to be white or red. Captain Wells stationed sentine's on the beak to prevent a surprise. Latutement Sheridan coon returned, bringing the intelligence that the eaties town was laid in asses, that the steamer Mary was burned, and that they was burned, and that they was still fighting at the block house. About twenty had been killed.

ANOTHER RIM AGMANDET AT WHITE RIVER.

From Gov. Stevens' expressman, says the Sandard, we learned that a party of four companies, mostly volunters, were stituted by about 150 indians, near White river, on the morning of the 10th inst., about 8 o'clock. Two volleys from the Indians were citize before the troops could return the fire, but no whites were either kilds or wounded. The troops projected themselves as much as possible by old logs and roots of trees, and returned sho's as soon as possible. The battle lasted in this way till about a could be a supposed to the four persons wounded during the the whites had only four persons wounded during the day. The number of Indians killed was about twenty, whose dead by dies pand roots of trees, and returned sho's he nearly succeeded in earrying away. This body proved to se that o a Chehaus Indian.

The Whites had only four persons wounded during the day. The number of ledden the file of the white River to build a birek house and ferry

dan force, supposed to be at least 150 warriors and a large number of square. I immediately forwarded Capt. Henness to his support, with twenty men. Capt. Henness moved with great rapidity—a tremendous volley of guns announced his sarrival. I became satisfied that additional force was necessary, and I despatched Lieut. Martin, of company B, with fifteen additional force was necessary, and I despatched Lieut. Martin, by this time, were seen extending their flanks to the left with rapisity. I then forwarded Lieut. Van Ugle, company B, with fifteen men, to check flank movements, but before he could gain position they had so extended their line as to make it necessary to send another party of twelve men, under command of Capt. Rabbeson, who succeeded in checking them. The fight by this inneversed their line and one continuous volley could be heard from the Indian guns on the hill and the guns of our men in the bestom. This firing continued for some two hours. I saw the advantage which the Indians had in position, and I de armized to charge them. I ordered Capt. Swindal to charge them from his position, which was central, and Capt. Rabbeson against their carrieme left, while Captains Henness and White were ordered to hid the position which they occupied. This order was promptly obeyed, and the charge made in the most galiant style by Capt. Swindal against their centre, and Capt. Rabbeson against their frough a deep slough, drawing the enemy from their position, if he deemed it advants the charge the Indians in front of Captains White and Capt. Rabbeson to take his men and join Capt. Henness to charge the Indians in front of Captains White and trees, and from an elevated hill. It was deemed to dangerous to charge them in front. Capt. Rabbeson was ordered to take a few men and join Capt. Swindal, make a flank movement to the right and charge the enemy in their rest. This they succeeded in doing la the same galant manner that they had done at an earlier of the first and the rest of the min shall of the remained with bl

they abandoned in their retreat. But two indians were found cead on the field, one of whom has been recognized as Chehalis John, the other was placed under a log, and has not yet been examined.

The following is copied from an extra of the Crescent City Herald, dated March 30:—

While the forces commanded by Col. Buchanan, U. S. A., which marched by the middle of the present mouth, and amount to about 400 regular troops, comprising detachments from this place, Fort Oxford and Fort Lane, must before the have effected the contemplated junction somewhere in the neighborhood of Big Meadows on Rogne river, the place where it was said the Indians are boilty awaiting an attack on the part of the whites; and white in hoursy expestation of news from that quarter, the report of acudden invarion of Illinois valley by bands of hostile Indians unexpectedly awakens again, with the cepesia sympathies towards the sufferers, the gloomiest ferebedings for the future. Mr. Cobert, who arrived here on Thursday, left Althouse on Taceday (25th), and as near as he could ascertain, the following were the report, then current there:—That on Sunday (23d inst.) Mr. Wright, a partner of Vannoy, in company with some six mess set Hayes' place, at the head of Deer creek valuey, for Vannoy's ranch, and after travelling some six miss, they found themselves suidenly surrounded by Irdians. Mr. Wright was killed, but his companions escaped and returned to Hayes', where it appears some seventy five volunteers were enoamped. A second party then went out to ascertain mere of the whereabouts of the enumy, when they were also attacked not far from the house, Alexander Caldwell being killed. Towards evening four pack trains, consisting of some eighty mules, were encamped in the vicinity, and are reported to have been captured. One of the packers had his animal shot from under him, and one man, John Davis, was killed. Information of these ossurences was the same night sent to the mighboring localities, Althouse, Sacker creek, Canon creek, &c., and the nu

Energiages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

Marriages and Deaths.

In San Francisco, March 24 by the Rev. Dr. Thurston, Mr. Augustus Johnson to Miss Jane Chieman, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, March 22 at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. Bahop Kip, Mr. Frederick A. Gibbeto Miss J. Rosalis West, all of San Francisco.

On March 15, at the residence of A. B. Laforge, Req., by Wm. W. Porter, County Judge, Mr. Louis Heusadour to Macame Francisco Councer, both of Moquelumne Hill.

In San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Robert Hutton to Miss E mabeth Camfield, all of San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Robert Hutton to Miss E mabeth Camfield, all of San Francisco, March 24, by the R. W. Chamberlain,

In San Francisco, March 24, by the Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. Robert Hutton to Miss E mabeth Camfield, all of San Francisco. March 24, by C. M. Chamberlain, Eaq. Mr. M. H. Lichtenstein to Miss Eve Osin, both of that sity.

In Nevaca, March 16, Mr. Jones S. Barman to Miss Sophis O hauren, both of Marysville.

In San Francisco, March 26, by the Rev. Fa'ber Liebaria, Mr. Joseph Bolland to Miss Johanna Hidland, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Morch 28, by Justice Ryan, Mr. Jno. Perrocine to Miss Borotha Vilada.

In San Francisco, March 31, by the Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. Horace Websier to Miss Ann M. Simons, daughter of Gen. S. S. Simons.

In San Francisco, on Tuesday, April 1, by the Rev. De. Soott, Mr. Jamas N. Pratt, of Stockton, to Miss Emma F. Emerson, of Mtchuen, Mass.

In San Francisco, March 28, by Justice D. B. Castrie, Mr. Jacques March, March 28, by Justice D. B. Castrie, Mr. Jacques March, Charles Catherina Smith.

In San Francisco, April 2, by Rev. Mr. King, at St. Mars's eathedral, Mr. Patrick Kenny to Miss Margaret Nesbitt.

DIED.

In San Francisco, March 22, Mr. John Eliug, of Germaby, aged 46 years.

In San Francisco, March 22, Mr. John Eliug, of Germaby, aged 46 years.

In San Francisco, March 26 Mrs. Catherine E., wife of Edward'. Doyle, of Boston, Mass., aged 24 years and 4 menths. Boston papers please capp.

In San Francisco, March 29, Mrs. Ellen Dean Dent, wife nt Capt. J. C. Dent, of St. Louis, Mo., aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, March 30, of consumption, aged 23 years, Mrs. Louisa Corbitt, wife of D. W. Perley, attorney. at law.

In San Francisco, March 29, of pulmonic consumption, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Thomas R. Flenner, aged 29 years and 5 months. formerly of Thin City, Ohio.

In San Francisco, March 31, of consumption, Mr. J. Closs, a native of Switzerland, aged 41 years.

On the morning of April 3 Munnic Elizabeth, daughter of James A, and Marietta A. Vandewort, aged 2 years, 4 months and 5 days, of laryngitia.

\*\*Markets.

\*\*Barkets.

\*\*San Francisco, April 4, 1850.

FLOUR.—Sales are 8 000 quarter sacks domestic at a shade under \$12; 700 half sacks Pacific at \$12 a \$12 69; 500 quarter sacks flowers at \$18; 2,000 do. Oregon City. and 2,000 do. San Josquin on p. t.; 2,000 do. do. at \$12; 3,000 do. Magnoita, 800 do. domestic, 200 do. do., and 400 do. Cammercial, 400 do. Saleun, and 200 do. Alviso, all at \$12; 2,400 do. San Josquin and Eureka at \$11 75, and 30 bbis. Galego at \$15.

WHEAT.—Sales of 200 sacks at 40; 300 do. at 3%c.; 379 do. at 37-18c.; 146 at 3%a; 140 do. at 3%c.; and 200 do. p. t.

Barkey.—Sales are \$60 sacks and 150 do. on p. t.; 1,600 do. at 80,000 ibs. at 4e.

co. and 80,000 lbs. at 4c.
OATS.—The only sales are 200 sacks, at 2%c.; 100 do.

CON'N MEAR - 100 half bblg. sold at \$4.

CORN MEAL — 100 har bbig, soid at \$4.

BUTTER — Sales are 5 hhds., or 150 kegs extra, at 45s.;

125 firks and 30 do., at 43s.; 100 do. on p. t.

HAMS — 70 casks told at 15c.

LABD.— 225 cases sold on p. t.

RICE — 700 mats China No. 1 at 734s.

CASE GOODS.— 100 bexes Hamblin & Baker's system sold at 20.

TORACCO —A sale of 1,000 boxes, 1% lbs. each, Buffato chips, at \$2 per br.

COAL —260 tons anthracits sold at \$18 50.

CORDAGE —112 coils small sold at 16r.

BRANDY.—100 cets. American sold at 67c. Oregon and Washington Territories.
Advices have been received from Portland, Oregon Territory, up to March 29. The Indians had attacked the sattlement at the Cascales, des roying the town and killing some twenty persons. They have also captured descriptions of the steamer Mary.

Allogether Indian affairs in Oragon look exceedingly gloomy, and it is evident that the Territory needs assistance.

In Washington Territory there has been but little change in the state of effairs since the departure of the last a camer. The inhabitants are still in fear of an

By the arrival of the brig Judeon, Vincent, twenty-five days from Lower California, we learn that the Apaches had done much damage to the stock this seaso, and have been withle fif een miles of Guayama; they have also done much mischief to the caravans on their way to the upper country. Two caravans of about 400 miles left Hermesil'a the latter part of February, for California. The government in Mexico recently appointed a new Governr to Sonors; he came about the last of February, but had to leave again, as the whole population was opposed to him. All the troops were called from Guayamate Hermosilla. Gov. Gandaros was still in office when the Judeon left.—San Francisco Alia, April 5.

The Polymerian has the following items:—
Her British Majesty's aloop-of-war Alarm arrived here last evening, five weeks from Callao, and a brig of the navy of France, having left that port two days before her, may be expected here severy hour.

President Montt, of Chile, and the Casr of Russia, had replied to the official notification of the death of King Kamehameha the third.

The Legislature was to meet on the 5th of April.
The Polymerian of the 23d of February asys:—
The arrival of the Hon. W. L. Lee, lately the King's Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, in improved health, has awakened in this community a feeling similar to that which agitated the States of the Old World when one what had been chosen to consult an oracle returned, declaring it propitious. Triumphing over siakness, to which most men would have succumbed, Mr. Lee pursued the objects of his mission closely and succeeded in them. The respect manifested towards him personally, and the instant attention invariably given to his communications, are matters which he is not likely to forget, or the country he represented to undervalues.

The transactions of the Royal Hawaian Agricultural Society for 1855 have been published.

Saturday, 9th of April, being the King's birth day, his Majesty received visiate of congratuation from the representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States. His Majesty was also waited on by the Consuls of the United States. Sweden and Norway, Hamburg, Bremen and Chile. The occasion was observed generally as a holicay.

From Bilo we learn that the flow of lava continues as

The theatre people were having benefits all round.

Nawai Intelligence.

James Hutchis on, gunser, has been ordered to the United States steamer Susquahana.

G. R. Johnson, second assistant engineer, has been detached from duty in connection with the repairs of the United States steamer Princeton, and ordered to the steamer Merrimac.

G. R. Woodend, third assistant engineer, has been ordered to duty in connection with the repairs of the United States steamer Powhatan.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth dropped down to the naval anchorage Saturday.—Norfolk Herald, April 28.

We learn that the United States steam frigate Marrimac, which has been lying off Annapolis for some days, will sail about the close of the present week. It is said that the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, will take passage in her for Havana, where he goes for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired for some time. The Merrimac, after visiting Cuba, will sail for Europe, and will show herself off the ports of Southampton, Reguland, and Breet, France; the will also, it is more than probable, visit other ports of the Contineet.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Mary, Com. Bailey, sailed from Callao for Valparaiso on the 18th of March.

Suicine by Handing.—Coroner Hills held an inquest yesterday morning, at No. 322 Pearl street, upon the body of a sailor named Francis Fastell, who committed suicide by hanging himself while in a deranged state of mind. The deceased, it sappeared, was very intemperate in his babit, and it is supposed this hard mode of living brought on aberration of mind. The deceased was forty-eight years if are and was an live of Engiand. Pastell was the state of the same and was an live of Engiand. Pastell was the same and was an live of Engiand.

THE CRISIS IN NICARAGUA.

Additional Betails of the Conflicts between the Costa Ricans and Concral Walker's Troops.

IMMEDIATE AID REQUIRED BY NICARAGUA.

We give further correspondence and particulars of this condition of things in Nicaragua. Our despatches are very full, and exceedingly interesting; but it is impossible to find room for all this morning:—

Hisp's Point, 35 miles up San Juan Moor,
At its junction with the Sarapiqui, April 28, 1862; for the Details of the Battle of Berophysis—Galland Or duct of Coptain Boldwin and his hittle Band—Death Licutemant Rakestravo—Defeat of the Costa Biomas Manigation of the San Juan—Want of Arms its Nicos

Orisaba, which again opened communication with t States, and is the pionter of a new line, by which'n will hereafter receive regular b'-monthly news of the st

arrest for treason) has aroused the American seldier and fired them with an untamosable spirit of revenge. Gen on the north side and attract the enemy's attention until Gen. Walter hems them in between his two forces, whence there will be no possible escape. Gen. We kur has also 1,000 mounted Leonese troops to aid the force

The General makes no communication as Castillo, and Capt. John M. Baldwin, with a company of thirty men, at this point. It was here that Capt. Baldpassage to San José, by way of the Serapiqui river, which is the only point of Atlantic communication Costs Rice

Capt. Baldwin lay with his small force upon Hipp's

Capt. Baldwin lay with his small force upon Hipp's Point, the mouth of the Sarapiqui, in hourly expectation of an attack from the eastern division of the Costs Riess army, by way of that river. Hearing or seeing nothing of the enemy, Capt. Baldwin grew weary and impattent of the delay and suspense, and on the morning of the Signature, proposed to ascend the river with a volunteer division of his company, twenty-one of whom accompanied him, including First Lieutenant J. B. Green and Second Lieutenant Rassatraw.

A lack of canones to carry all the party compelled them again to divide—a part proceeding by land, macheting a trail upon the bank of the tiver. They proceeded in this manner sixteen miles up the river on the 5th and 9th, being still nine miles below the More, a Costs Rican military post, sixty-five miles from San José, and the head of river ravigation.

On the morning of the 16th, Capt. Baldwin resolved to take all his party up in the boats, hi ching them up the river by piecement, landing a load a mile or so in advance, and returning for the balance; so taking fitteen men in the two canons, and leaving seven below, he boldly pushed up a strange and rapid river, in an ensumy country, to reach a point four miles in advance, from which smale, as if from the eveny's camp fire, was seen curling up thr. ugh the heavy forest trees upon the right bank of the stream. "A camp fire—the enemy!" shoused the men. "Who gots there, and opens on them first," should Captain Baldwir, and a hearing three and it is come commetced between the boats. On nearing the place, which was at an acute angle of the river, and turning the point, the enemy appeared, some two to three handred strong, encamped, and within twenty to thirty should claim to my, a narrow creak-mouth separating the muskets tore through them before they select their feet by a volley from twelve muskets and a stream from Colt's revolvers. A second volley from the muskets tore through the balance they select the sum and formed upon the bath of the creek, wently to their feet by a votey from tweers musus and stream from Colt's revolvers. A second volley from the muskets tore through them before they selized their arms and formed upon the bank of the creer, twenty oc thirty feet from Captain Baldwin's army, mins of whom climbed up the high and slippery river bank to gain the plateau. Some two hundred English mutusts, shouting him e balk, opened upon the little but undaunted and interpud band. Captain Baldwin stood out in rais view upon the beach, with his uniform inviting attention and ceath, nor could be be persuaded to change his position, while the leaden missives directed at him wained in hundreds by his person, tearing up the earth all about him; and he, imifferent to all danger, cheered on him men, laughed derisively at the enemy, and was enraged that his Colt was wet, and wouldn't go off. Thus opened the fight, but in a few minutes some 50 to 100 shots came tearing through the chaparral, from the rear of the Americans, a part of the enemy year below, macheting a military roac down near the river bans. The gallant little band civided its attention, and literally "fought right and left." Thus progressed the fight; now charging down the trail, and rurning those below out of sight in the chaparral; now shooting left, across the creek mouth, the sear yealing dead at very shot from the Americans, untill after some half hour had passed, when the enemy same credite, and began to retreat in squads and break leste the chaparral. In one hour no enemy was either assess or heard, save the thirty or firty dead which they could not bear away with them. The creek prevented pursuit, and prudence directed a retreat, which, after lingueing a while upon the field was made in good order, leaving Boond Lieut. Eskestraw, a brave and gallant since from the Americans or heard, save the thirty or forty dead which they could not bear away with them. The creek prevented pursuit, and prudence directed to a retreat, which, after lingueing and the retreatment of the him of the him of the him o